97-84109-18

Blood and treasure

[S.l.]
1918

97-84109-18
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

308
Z
Box 250
Blood and treasure. a supplement to "Great Britain's achievements". Facts and figures of Britain's effort. 1914-1917. 1918.
16 p. 23 cm.

No. 292.

43566

ONLY ED

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 6-4-97 INITIALS: PB

TRACKING # : 23868

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

BLOOD AND TREASURE

A SUPPLEMENT TO

"GREAT BRITAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS"

FACTS AND FIGURES OF
BRITAIN'S EFFORT
1914—1917

308
Z
Box 250

292

1918

Jan. 17, 1930 DA/HEC

BLOOD AND TREASURE

A SUPPLEMENT TO

"GREAT BRITAIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS"

In some quarters the belief still lingers that Britain is not doing her share in this war as a member of the Alliance. This belief must surely be due to ignorance of the facts.

The following statements, compiled from official figures, should help to remove misconceptions.

BRITISH WAR RECORD IN 1917

Mr. Bonar Law gave some account recently (February, 1918) of the work accomplished by the British Government in the year 1917.

Man Power. In 1917, 820,645 additional men were put into the Army, 804,000 women were placed in civil employment at home.

Food Production. 1,000,000 acres were added to the cultivated area and 850,000 additional tons of cereals were produced at home. In addition the potato crop was increased by 5,000,000 tons.

Shipbuilding. New ships were built in 1917 to the extent of 1,163,000 tons, as compared with 539,000 tons in 1916, and 170,000 tons of shipping were bought abroad.

Timber. In 1917 the imports of timber were reduced by 3,000,000 tons. That amount had been made good by an increased home output of 1,800,000 tons, the balance being obtained by forestry work in France.

Munitions. The number of guns available in France last year increased by 30 per cent. over the year before, and the supply of aeroplanes in 1917 was 2½ times as great as in 1916.

Under war conditions the British War Office has become one of the greatest industrial organizations in the country. It has had to spend money on a colossal scale. The magnitude of its dealings may be

gathered from some figures recently given by the Under-Secretary for War in the House of Commons. It purchased during 1917 £270,000,000 of manufactured goods (including £26,000,000 for the Allies) and £113,-000,000 of raw material. Other purchases were as follows:

Food. Preserved meat, £12,000,000 (270,000,000 rations); tea, 84,000,000 lbs.; sugar, 177,000,000 lbs.; milk, 145,000,000 tins.

Tobacco. Pipe and chewing tobacco, 8,500,000 lbs.; cigarettes, 11,000,000 lbs.

Wool and Textiles. Over 250,000,000 yds. of material purchased every year at an expenditure of £88,000,000.

Medical. Bandages, 67,000,000; quinine, 2,000,000 ounces, tetanus anti-toxin, 1,250,000 ounces; cotton wool, 4,700,000 lbs.

Army Supplies. Arrangements have been made for supplying standard civilian clothing at moderate charges. Provision has been made for the output of 2,000,000 suits of men's clothing, 500,000 men's overcoats, and 250,000 boys' suits.

A substitute for the tinplate packing of army foods has been devised. It had been found that to pack the jam rations alone entailed a monthly consumption of as much steel in the form of tinplate as would build a 300-ton ship. By substituting wood pulp board for tinplate, 60,000 tons of steel per annum will be saved. Another instance of economy is the manufacture of crude glycerine from the waste of the camps, which has been sold at the annual rate of 1,800 tons to the Ministry of Munitions for the manufacture of shells. The price has been £59: 10s. a ton as compared with the current market price of £300 a ton.

Mercantile Marine. With a view to further savings of tonnage, one thousand square miles have been placed under cultivation in Mesopotamia, and Egypt has been made self-supporting in sugar, potatoes and other fresh vegetables. It is estimated that, as a result of the utilization of local resources, 2,000,000 tons of shipping will be saved in the coming year.

Army. The minimum pay for all arms is now 1/6d a day; the minimum for officers 10/6d a day. The increase in army pay amounts to £65,000,000 a year. There are about ten million women and children on the army pay list as widows or dependents. Over 20,000 women have been enrolled in the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps, of whom 11,500 have been or are about to be drafted overseas. The Labor Corps now number 350,000 men of all colors, castes and creed.

Captures. There have been active and constant operations in all theaters of the war during 1917. In the course of these operations there have been captured 168 heavy howitzers; 68 heavy guns; 437 field guns; 1,055 trench mortars and 2,843 machine guns.

A most satisfactory feature of the military record for 1917 is the continued good health of the troops at the fronts. Some idea of the success of the sanitary and medical departments in this war may be gathered from the fact that four times as many died from disease in the South African War as there were cases in France in the British Army to the beginning of last November. The amount of disease in the British forces in France is less than in the history of any army in the world. Even in Salonica and Macedonia the medical achievement has been high. The amount of sickness in the Salonica army in 1917 has been reduced to two-thirds of what it was in 1916, and the death-rate to one-third of 1916.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY

In August, 1914, the Navy Estimates provided for 145,000 officers and men.

In 1917 the number of the personnel stood at 430,000. This does not include those in the Mercantile Marine nor in the auxiliary fleet of patrol vessels, mine-sweepers, etc. These last are at least 50,000 in number, about 10,000 of whom have given their lives to their country.

In August, 1914, the total tonnage of the Fleet employed in naval services was 4,000,000 tons.

It is now 6,000,000 tons.

In 1914 mine-sweepers and patrol boats numbered 12.

They now number 3,300.

Since war broke out the Navy has been instrumental in transporting to the British Armies and to those of our Allies:

13,000,000 men (of whom only 2,700 have been lost by enemy action).

2,000,000 horses and mules.

500,000 vehicles.

25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies.

51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel.

In addition, 130,000,000 tons of food and other materials have been moved in British ships.

This great task has not been achieved without a naval expansion unparalleled in Britain or any other country. Its accomplishment is the finest possible proof of the supremacy of the British Navy, and of its inestimable value to the cause of the Allies.

ACTIVITY OF THE BRITISH NAVY

The British Navy has driven the surface warships of the Central Powers into harbor, and kept them there. Early in the war it destroyed Von Spee's squadron at the Falkland Islands and rounded up raiders. At the present moment only one enemy surface vessel that managed to break out is unaccounted for.

The 140,000 square nautical miles of the North Sea, an area larger than Germany, are patrolled incessantly, in all weathers.

In one month British warships proper traveled 1,000,000 sea miles in home waters alone. In the same period the mileage of auxiliary vessels, including mine-sweepers and patrol boats, was 6,000,000—250 times the circuit of the globe. These figures hardly bear out the German statements that the British Navy lies idle in harbor behind its defenses.

In regard to the *naval blockade* it may be noted that, whereas in 1915 256 out of 1,400 ships eluded the patrol squadrons, at the end of 1916 only 60 out of 3,000 escaped being intercepted. In one month of 1917 not a single vessel trading with neutral countries crossed the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans without being held up and examined. British submarines have attacked successfully 40 enemy warships.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CLAIMS.

The German claim to have sunk 9,500,000 tons of Allied and neutral shipping during the twelve months of unrestricted submarine warfare

is an exaggeration; the actual figure of tonnage sunk and irreparably damaged by submarine action was only 6,000,000. The exaggeration for the twelve months was 38 per cent. The exaggeration of the German estimate for January, 1918, was 113 per cent.

The percentage of net loss of British mercantile tonnage alone since the beginning of the war is 20 per cent. (down to December 31, 1917), or a loss of 3,500,000 tons out of a total of 18,000,000 tons.

During the last quarter of 1917 the loss of mercantile tonnage (Allied and neutral) due to submarine attack and maritime risk was 1,200,000. That was the lowest record since the intensive U-boat campaign began, and the current quarter is likely to fall still lower.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

There are now 235 dry docks of considerable size in the British Isles, exclusive of Royal Naval docks. These have handled 90 per cent. of the maximum tonnage within their capacity.

Four dockyards have been opened since war began.

Every month 1,100 merchant warships are docked.

In one month 1,000 warships have been completed or repaired.

Since August, 1914, 31,000 ships have been slipped and docked, exclusive of vessels belonging to Allied nations.

The output of warships and auxiliary vessels in twelve months ending October, 1917, was three to four times greater than the average of the two years before the war.

New ships were built in 1917 to the extent of 1,163,000 tons, as compared with 539,000 tons in 1916, and 170,000 tons of shipping were bought abroad.

The mercantile tonnage produced in the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter of 1914 was 420,000. In the fourth quarter of 1915 it had fallen to 92,000, from which point an upward tendency begins, as appears in the following table:

	1916	1917
First quarter.....	95,000 tons	246,000 tons
Second quarter.....	108,000 "	249,000 "
Third quarter	125,000 "	248,000 "
Fourth quarter	213,000 "	420,000 "

Notwithstanding the loan of 1,500,000 tons of shipping to the Allies (up to July, 1917, we had lent France and Italy alone over 1,000 vessels), England imported during the last three months of 1917 precisely the same amount as in the early part of the year. Before the war every hundred tons of net shipping brought to this country 106 tons of goods; the average now is 150 tons.

THE ARMY.

In August, 1914, the British Land Forces comprised:

Regulars	250,000
Reserves	200,000
Territorials (partly trained)	250,000
	700,000

Men too old for service, 250,000 strong, have enrolled themselves in Volunteer Brigades, armed and equipped at their own expense, for home defense.

Altogether, Great Britain has enlisted in her army and navy *one out of every four males,* from birth to nonagenarian, in the entire population of the British Isles.

The first Expeditionary Force of 160,000 arrived in France in mid-August, 1914, and took part in the famous retreat and subsequent Battle of the Marne, with decisive effect.

On August 8, 1914, Lord Kitchener asked for 100,000 volunteers. They were enrolled in less than a fortnight.

In the fifth week of the war 175,000 men enrolled—30,000 in a single day.

By July 31, 1915, 2,000,000 men had enlisted.

On May 25, 1916, King George, in his message to his people, announced that 5,041,000 men had enrolled *voluntarily* in the Army and Navy.

In October, 1917, 3,000,000 men were serving abroad on the various fronts.

The Minister of National Service stated in the House of Commons on January 14, 1918, that, under the one item of "provision of men for the armed forces of the Crown," the Empire had contributed 7,500,000 men since war broke out.

The following statement gives the details. The figures include the Royal Navy but not the officers and men of the mercantile marine. Labor corps are included.

FORCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
MARCH, 1918

	1 Total	2 Per Cent. of Forces	3 Per Cent. of Forces excluding India, Africa, etc.	4 Per Cent. of Population in Forces	5 Proportion of Population in Forces
England	4,530,000	60.4	69.5	13.3	1 in 7.5
Wales	280,000	3.7	4.3	9.8	1 in 10.2
Scotland	620,000	8.3	9.6	13.0	1 in 7.5
Ireland	170,000	2.3	2.7	3.8	1 in 26.3
Contingents from overseas.	900,000	12.0	13.9	6.7	1 in 15
India, Africa and other Dependencies, Native Fighting Troops, Labor Corps, etc.	1,000,000	13.3	....	....	....
	7,500,000	100	100	....	....

CASUALTIES.

In the first 16 months of the war, casualties totaled 550,000, or about 78 per cent. of the entire original land forces.

The first Expeditionary Force had been almost annihilated; one division had lost 10,000 out of 12,000 men, and 350 out of 400 officers.

The proportion of casualties is shown in the following tables:

BRITISH CASUALTIES, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1916

		Officers	Other Ranks
Somme Battle		24,803	503,278
Dardanelles	Killed	1,745	26,454
	Wounded	3,143	74,952
	Missing	353	10,901
Total Casualties		5,241	112,307

PROPORTION OF BRITISH CASUALTIES
November, 1917

	Relative Proportions of Men in British Forces and of Casualties suffered by each part of British Empire, exclusive of India, Africa, etc., November, 1917	
	Per Cent. of Armed Forces	Per Cent. of Casualties
England and Wales	70	76
Scotland	8	10
Ireland	6	6
Dominions and Colonies	16	8

The above figures are based on figures of November, 1917; those in the earlier table on figures of March, 1918; hence certain discrepancies which show that in the interval the proportion of English, Welsh and Scottish troops had increased.

Complete details of killed, wounded and missing are unfortunately not available, but the following figures are reliable:

Casualties August, 1914, to end of 1915.....550,000
Casualties in the year 1916.....650,000
Casualties in the year 1917.....800,000

Our casualties in 1917 are believed to exceed the French casualties in that year by 500,000. Our heavy losses in 1917 are due mainly to the heavy fighting in Flanders, during which we had 27,000 men *killed* in one month. The year 1917 also saw the battles of Arras and Messines, the former of which led to prolonged fighting.

From the beginning of the war up to the middle of October, 1915, *i. e.*, about 14 months, we lost in killed alone, 6,660 officers and 95,000 men.

The figures for the great battles which began on March 21, 1918, are not yet available, but the total of British officer casualties published in April alone exceeds 10,000.

The magnitude of the struggle as compared with previous battles may be judged from the following figures:

In the battle of Verdun the Germans employed 20½ Divisions between February 21 and March 22, 1916.

In the great German attack of 1918 they used 127 Divisions between March 21st and April 17th, and 102 of these 127 Divisions concentrated their attack on the British.

CAPTURES BY BRITISH ARMY

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED BY BRITISH TROOPS, 1917, AND PRISONERS AND GUNS LOST BY BRITISH TROOPS, 1917

	Captured		Lost	
	Prisoners	Guns	Prisoners	Guns
Western Theatre	73,131	531	27,200	166
Salonica	1,095	...	202	...
Palestine	17,646	108	610	...
Mesopotamia	15,944	124	267	...
East Africa	6,728	18	100	...
	114,544	781	28,379	166

At the end of November, 1917, the British armies had captured since the beginning of the war on all fronts, 176,000 prisoners and over 900 guns.

The total number of British and Colonial prisoners captured by the enemy on the Western Front since the beginning of the war until October 31, 1917, was:

2,600 officers.
53,704 other ranks.

AIR SERVICES

Royal Naval Air Service

	Personnel	Aeroplanes
1914	800	64
1917	42,000	Many thousands

Royal Flying Corps

	Personnel	Aeroplanes
1914	100	66
1917	Tens of thousands	Several thousands

In the first nine months of 1917 British aviators brought down 876 enemy machines and drove down 759 out of control.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Royal Army Medical Corps

	Officers	Other Ranks
1914	3,168	16,330
1917	14,000	125,000

Nurses of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Nursing Service

1914	463
1917	7,711

To these may be added the many thousands of organized voluntary helpers who do ambulance and nursing work in Great Britain. For example:

Territorial Army Nursing Service

1914	3,000
1917	5,000

The efficiency of the Medical Services is proved by the fact that during the first three years of the war the huge British Army in France lost only 3,000 men by disease, as compared with 50,000 deaths from disease during the South African War (1899-1902).

MUNITIONS

In May, 1915, the Germans were manufacturing daily 250,000 shells, mostly high-explosive; the British, 2,500 high-explosive and 13,000 shrapnel shells.

In June, 1915, the Ministry of Munitions was formed. Taking 100 as the figure of manufacture of munitions by *weight* at that time, the figures at various periods were:

August, 1914	12
December, 1914	16
June, 1915	100
December, 1915	200
June, 1916	920
December, 1916	1,540
June, 1917	2,800

Steel Output of United Kingdom

1914	7,000,000 tons
1917	10,000,000 "
1918 (estimated)	12,000,000 "

Of the steel produced, 24 per cent. is devoted to shell-making; 21 per cent. is devoted to Admiralty work.

Ammunition Output (Comparative)

	1st Year of the War	2nd Year	3rd Year
For light guns	1	5	19
For medium guns	1	5	25
For heavy guns	1	6	70
For very heavy guns	1	21	220

Gun Output

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year
Heavy guns and howitzers	1	5	27
Very heavy ditto	1	5	13

Expenditure of Ammunition per week is now 65 times greater than the average weekly expenditure during the first ten months of the war.

Machine Guns.—The output has increased 39 times.

Railways.—2,000 miles of track, 1,000 locomotives, and many tens of thousands of wagons have been shipped abroad.

The Ministry of Munitions handles 50,000,000 articles per week, and sends abroad 60,000 consignments per week.

In addition to over 90 National Arsenals Great Britain has now 5,046 government controlled factories, all working day and night on munitions and supplies.

Labor.—In October, 1917, about 2,000,000 men and about 700,000 women were engaged on munition work proper.

In July, 1917, the number of women employed in Government work of all kinds stood at 1,065,000. According to the Board of Trade *Labor Gazette* of November 16, 1917, the number had risen to 1,302,000 before the latter date. Women do 60-70 per cent. of all the machine-work on shells, fuses, and trench warfare supplies, and have contributed 1,450 trained mechanics to the Royal Flying Corps.

In one way or another, about 5,000,000 British women are working for their country in her need, many of whom never worked in their lives before.

FINANCE

From April 1 to September 29, 1917, Britain's average *daily* expenditure was

£6,648,000.

The subjoined comparative figures are an index of Britain's financial effort:

	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
1913-14	£198,243,000	£197,492,700
1914-15	270,332,000	1,113,654,000
1915-16	336,767,000	1,559,158,000
1916-17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917-18 (estimated)	612,500,000	2,290,381,000

In August, 1914, the National Debt was £645,000,000. On September 29, 1917, it was £5,000,000,000.

Of this sum £1,100,000,000 was represented by loans to Allies, and £160,000,000 by loans to the Dominions.

The excess of expenditure over revenue has been met largely by three War Loans, of which:

		No. of Subscribers
The 1st was.....	£350,000,000	Not given
The 2nd was.....	616,000,000	1,100,000
The 3rd was.....*	1,000,000,000	5,289,000
	£1,966,000,000	

* This included £130,000,000 of converted Exchequer Bonds.

Taxation has also been increased very greatly to meet liabilities at once as far as is practicable. The heaviest contributions have come from direct taxation, notably *Income Tax*.

Below is a table to make clear how the Income Tax payer has been affected by the war.

Earned Income	Tax Before War	Tax Now	Unearned Income	Tax Before War	Tax Now
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
161	9	4 12 3	161	0 1 2	6 3 0
200	1 10 0	9 0 0	200	2 6 8	12 0 0
300	5 5 0	20 5 0	300	8 3 4	27 0 0
400	9 0 0	31 10 0	400	14 0 0	42 0 0
500	13 2 6	45 0 0	500	20 8 4	60 0 0
800	30 0 0	100 0 0	800	46 13 4	140 0 0
1,000	37 10 0	125 0 0	1,000	58 6 8	175 0 0
2,000	75 0 0	366 13 4	2,000	116 13 4	450 0 0
2,500	125 0 0	541 13 4	2,500	145 16 8	625 0 0
3,025	176 9 2	788 10 10	3,025	Same as earned.	
5,000	291 13 4	1,404 3 4	5,000		
50,000	4,091 13 4	20,279 3 4	50,000		
100,000	8,258 6 8	41,529 3 4	100,000		

For the year 1917-1918 it is estimated that—

Income Tax (including super-tax) will yield.....	£224,000,000
Excess Profits Tax will yield.....	180,000,000
	£404,000,000

leaving £208,000,000 to be derived from other sources, which include indirect taxation.

The increases in the taxes on some commodities are as follows:

Commodity	Unit	Tax Before War	Tax Now
Tea.....	lb.	5d.	1/0
Coffee.....	100 lbs.	14/0	56/0
Sugar.....	cwt.	10d.—1/10	6/9—14/0
Cocoa.....	lb.	1d.	4½d.
Tobacco—			
Cigars.....	"	7/0	12/3
Cigarettes.....	"	5/8	9/11
Pipe Tobacco.....	"	4/8	8/2
Matches.....	1,000	nil	4d.
Petrol.....	gallon	3d.	6d.—1/0
Beer.....	"	11d.	2/10

An amusement tax, ranging from about 1½d. to 4d. in the 1s. is now levied on all tickets for theaters and other places of entertainment. Railway fares have been increased 50 per cent. since January 1, 1917, and all cheap return and excursion tickets abolished, except for short-distance suburban season-ticket holders (commuters). Postal, telegraphic and telephonic rates also have been greatly advanced.

Along with the increase in taxation, the prices of all necessities of life have risen and the purchasing value of the sovereign has sunk to about that of ten shillings before the war.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALCOHOLIC DRINK

The total materials used in brewing were 1,556,000 tons in 1914. The amount now allowed to be used is 512,000 tons. The strength of beer has been very largely reduced and the price raised. It should be noted that these figures represent the *gross* quantities of materials used. About one-third of the materials are not of a kind which could be used for human food. By-products such as brewers' grains and yeast are recovered to the amount of about one-third of the original materials used. No unmalted barley is now in the hands of the brewers. The whole stock of unmalted grain was requisitioned for breadstuffs this year.

The total materials used for distilling spirits were 535,000 tons in 1914. This includes spirit used for industrial purposes and for export. About half the spirit produced was used for human consumption in the United Kingdom. During the year 1917 *no manufacture of spirits for human consumption has been permitted and no further manufacture is at present contemplated.*

The very limited quantity of spirits (much reduced in strength and raised in price) now consumed in the United Kingdom are drawn from stocks manufactured before the war.

FOOD RATIONS.

Meat, including chicken and game, etc., 1¼ lbs. per week.

Supplementary rations are allowed for those engaged in hard manual labor.

Butter and margarine, ¼ lb. of either, not both, per week.

Sugar, ½ lb. per week.

There are many other restrictions, such as the restriction of the amount of wheat used in bread; of feeding cereals to live stock; in the uses of milk, etc. Bread now contains about 25 per cent. of flour other than wheat flour.

It is unfortunate that it was found impossible to export corn (maize) from America in bulk, it contained too much moisture.

HOME WORK.

1,000,000 allotments are under cultivation. In 1916 nearly 1,000,000 employees in coal mines produced 256,348,000 tons of coal. The annual output of British steel has risen from 7,000,000 tons to 10,000,000 and is still increasing.

FINANCE

From August 1, 1914, to September 29, 1917.

Besides financing our own war costs we have advanced—

To the Dominions.....	$800,000,000
To the Allies.....	5,500,000,000

GENERAL

The birthrate in the United Kingdom is now greater than the total losses of our men during the whole of the war.

The population of the United Kingdom has increased during the three years of the war.

Germany has decreased about.....	600,000
Besides war losses of	2,000,000
Austria-Hungary has decreased about.....	600,000
Besides war losses of	1.000.000

MSH 23868

END OF
TITLE